

STILL MORE DELAYS.

NO MESSAGE ON THE CHILIAN
TROUBLE TO COME TO-DAY.

STAR CLOUDS NOT SO DARK NOW.

The President hopes for a Peaceful So-
lution of the Difficulty in Some Way
—Great Britain Said to Have Of-
fered Her Mediation Chile's
Promoter Fiscal Cases
Discredit on Our Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It was stated officially last night that the president's message on the subject of the trouble with Chile would not be sent to congress to-day. While official information on this point does not extend beyond to-day, there are strong surface indications that the president has practically determined to postpone final action on this matter until next week, and this gives color to the belief that conciliatory dispatches have already been received and that more are expected. It is known that the president would strongly indorse any proposition for a settlement of the questions at issue on a peaceful basis consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Chilean question, but was interrupted by the illness of Secretary Blaine. When it was concluded it was stated that no conclusion had been reached.

It was reported at the capitol yesterday that the government of Great Britain has taken steps to bring about a more friendly feeling between the United States and Chile and would intervene to effect a settlement of the trouble. A member of the foreign affairs committee of the house yesterday afternoon said he had not received information officially but had no doubt as to the correctness of it. Other members who were seen had not heard of the report. It was said that Chile was not in a position to make the necessary advances and that Great Britain had offered her good offices and would endeavor to arrange a basis on which an amicable continuation of this could be secured, but it found credence with many.

The Post says: "It was learned on good authority that the state department received information from the Chilean government that that country is ready and willing to make reparation for all losses to life, limb and honor suffered by Americans, but the dispatch or letter was couched in such terms as to be unsatisfactory. At a dinner given by Bourke Cockran to Senator Hill, at which about a dozen leading Democratic congressmen were present, nearly all the conversation turned upon the prospect of war and at times it developed into stirring debates. The Southern members declared themselves for war and said that should it take place the South would uphold the president's hand to the fullest extent and from no other section would the government receive such support as from that south of Mason and Dixon's line."

In his prayer yesterday the chaplain of the house, after his opening invocation, said: "Inspire, uphold and direct Thy honored servant, the president of the United States, his constitutional advisers and members of the two houses of congress in this solemn crisis of our history. Let all that shall be advised, decided upon and done for the safety, honor, dignity and welfare of the nation be in the spirit of justice and conciliation to all other nations and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the Prince of the Kings of the Earth."

In the senate the chaplain had a somewhat larger audience of senators. He thanked heaven for peace and prayed that peace might be preserved to this nation and to the great family of nations. The feeling expressed by members of the house to-day was nearly all on the side of the disbelief in war as the probable outcome of the trouble. Members could not say just in what way they expected the trouble to pass away, but there was general concurrence of opinion that it would do so. A number of Democratic representatives who were talked with, deprecated a war with so small a nation as Chile and said the United States was large and strong enough to afford to overlook a great many things rather than proceed to extremities.

"War with Chile would be an absurdity, an inexcusable folly," said Senator Puffer. "It is something not to be seriously thought of by sensible people. I am opposed to war so long as the other means of a settlement are available. To be sure there is some war feeling throughout the country, but that is not strange, nor is it nationally creditable. A perverted doctrine of patriotism is responsible for this. The idea that the trouble at Valparaiso constitutes cause for war springs from a mistaken sense of honor. A lot of our sailors, most of them probably intoxicated, became parties to a brawl and because two or three of them were killed we must bring about an enormous expense the death of many more of our people. The proposition is perfect foolishness. Let the president and the state department handle the matter cautiously and with proper deliberation and in the course of time I believe we can arrive at an international understanding. Later we would ask for indemnity and it seems to me that any reasonable request for financial reparation to the families of the men killed would be favorably responded to. The statement that 61,000,000 people—the biggest, richest and most prosperous nation on earth—should entertain the idea of war with a little country like Chile is an absurdity. We know better and our knowledge should be apparent in our actions. Let us set the little fellows a good example."

VALPARAISO, Jan. 20.—It is true that the Chilean government notified Captain Evans of the Yorktown that it is unable to guarantee the safety of the refugees on board

his ship if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamers, and that neither could the government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilean port at which the vessel might touch while on her way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chilean authorities in regard to these refugees. In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the facts. The fol-

lowing statement is from a high authority: "It is claimed that the government was powerless in the premises. The government of Chile has no right under the constitution of the country to interfere with the courts or with public prosecutions and the government could not prevent the seizure of the refugees in any port of Chile they touched at on their way in any direction to a neutral port."

The report of the fiscal to the judge of crimes on the Baltimore affair has been given to the public and there has been time to examine it. This document, containing 8,000 words, says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unavailing. Several different accounts of the affair were received. The commandant of police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city. Another witness says that it began by the American sailors beating a Chilean sailor in an altogether different part of the town. The Chilean police say it began with a fight between a left-handed Chilean sailor and an American. And last of all the incident is reported to have been commenced by some Chileans spitting in the faces of the American sailors in the street. A crowd near by was waiting to attack them should they resent the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore men took refuge on a tram-car, but the crowd stopped the car and hauled them out, beating them with sticks and stones and knifing them.

The testimony of James Johnson and Charles Langin, two of the Baltimore crew, whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following language: "How is it, as Johnson deposes, they left the house together and together to the scene of the occurrence, it results that they did not know each other nor had they spoken to each other until they met at the scene of the occurrence. The death of the sailor's Mate Riggins' death is it that before knowing the man he deposes that on the day of the occurrence they were dining together in the boarding house and Johnson also says that on the day of the occurrence he dined together with Langin in an eating house on Cochrane street. Moreover, it is possible that the act of raising a wounded man and the knowing if he walks or not could pass unobserved under such or any other circumstances?" The conclusion is drawn that persons who indulge in such inconsistencies are not worthy of belief.

He further says that this testimony is contradicted by that of numerous witnesses, who fully prove that it is not possible to attribute Riggins' death to the police, but that it was the work of some unknown person thus far undetermined. I will add that the testimony of these numerous witnesses is as full of inconsistency as is that of Johnson and Langin. Further, their testimony confirms much of Johnson's and Langin's, such as the raising of Riggins up, the calling for liquor, the holding of Riggins' head on Johnson's shoulder, hearing shots, etc. But no one testifies who fired the shots.

The procurator then reviews the testimony of the American sailors as to Riggins' death and efforts are made to discredit the story of Johnson as to the shots fired which caused the killing of Riggins. The final findings were as follows: "I ask the court to condemn Federico Roderigo to a minor punishment in minimum degree of from forty to fifty-four days, Carlos Gomez to minor punishment in maximum degree for three years, John Davidson to prison in medium degree for ten years to fifteen years and Jose Abumamad to prison in medium degree for three years and one day to five years."

A gentleman who understands the Chilean people and government pretty well says it is difficult to say what is the motive of some of the government's conduct unless it be war. Some things can be explained away and some others cannot. Sometimes they seem bent on making difficulties and adding insult to insult. They have a very good opinion of themselves and fancy they are very great diplomats, but they seem to care precious little for the diplomatic rights of others.

Among some of them, so says my informant, the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a folk, but among many others there exists the insane belief that she would not dare to do it.

Among the recent disclosures is the fact that Thompson, the correspondent of the London Times, is trying to sell the Chilean government a man of war. This man is active in other directions. It is he who caused it to be inserted in the Chilean papers selections from a lot of European journals to the effect that the United States has no navy worth noticing and that Chile could with just no trouble at all sink all her ships and levy a contribution on San Francisco.

The Chileans, when pressed hard or forced to it, admit they would of necessity be compelled to submit to the United States in the end. That would be temporarily, however, and they would be let down very easily by their superior diplomacy. The Chilean fleet has had steam up for the last three or four days and they have more or less torpedo practice every day. The authorities now give out that the ships are to go to the south for exercise. The generally accepted rumor, though, is that they have been ordered to the straits of Magellan with the intention of lying in wait for Admiral Walker and the white squadron in case he should be ordered to the West coast.

lute refutation of the rumor to that effect circulated last evening. It was learned today from a source that could not be questioned that the Baltimore refugees were still on the Yorktown and consequently were in no danger of falling into the hands of the Chileans by reason of the wreck of the steamship John Eider. The statement that they had been placed on that vessel in disguise at Valparaiso is therefore incorrect. The fact that the Esmeralda has gone to the wreck might indicate, however, that the local authorities incline to the impression that the refugees were passengers on that vessel.

CHICAGO OUT OF THE FIGHT.

The Lake City Contest With Its Fair—
The Contest Fairly Opened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The contest for the Democratic national convention is becoming quite interesting. The attitude of Chicago was a subject of much anxiety among the competing delegates yesterday morning, and there was great rejoicing when it was stated that the friends of Chicago had decided to make no fight for the convention.

In the Kansas City headquarters several scores of splendid photos are strung around upon the walls to give visitors an idea of their excellent hotel accommodations. "That," said one of the Kansas City delegation, "is our best answer to the people who are so foolish as to claim that we have no hotel accommodations sufficient for the crowds that will attend the convention. Why, we can accommodate this convention as well as any city in the contest outside of New York."

One of the largest delegations hails from Milwaukee. When one of its members gets his hands on a member of the Democratic committee or any man who is supposed to have any influence, that man stands but a poor show of getting out of headquarters until he is thoroughly convinced or feigns conviction.

Accompanying an additional Milwaukee delegation which arrived yesterday morning were several prominent Illinoisans, who will labor in the interest of Milwaukee. It is understood that Mr. Cable will vote for Milwaukee, but that gentleman gives no positive statement on the subject. "St. Paul and Minneapolis headquarters," is a sign that greeted the passersby at the Arlington yesterday, and was a revelation to those who have not forgotten the rivalry between these neighbors at the last census. Now they are working for a common cause and for the time have pooled issues. Minneapolis, resting secure in her possession of the Republican convention, is now doing her best to help her sister city. Chairman Baker of the St. Paul delegation has with him the mayor of the city and a number of leading business men. One of the inducements they hold out is a convention hall that will seat 12,000 people. In speaking of what they intended to do in case they should get the convention Chairman Baker said they were making the most complete arrangements for the newspaper men.

Congressmen, Bynum, Shively and most of the other Democratic members of the Indiana congressional delegation are lending cordial assistance to the Indianapolis men who are laboring so earnestly to secure the convention for the Hoosier capital. That city guarantees a convention hall of 15,000 capacity, and posted around the room are pictures of the leading hotels. The hotel and boarding house facilities are claimed to be sufficient for the accommodation of 50,000 people. A circular issued by the delegation states that Indianapolis with her 16 railroads, is within a few miles of the exact center of population, and is nearer and has more direct connection with a larger number of cities, of more than 50,000 population than any other city in America.

The Cincinnati delegation is not making very extensive claims, but is quietly doing much effective work. Theodore Cook is the chairman of the delegation, and ex-Congressman Follett pays special attention to the visitors who call.

The New Yorkers say that the idea suggested by some persons that they are really here to boom some other city is all humbug. They are here, they insist, to work in the interest of their city first, last and all the time. All intimations to the contrary are, they say, the veriest nonsense.

A large contingent of the New York delegation numbering about 100 reached the city last evening. A portion of them are staying at the Arlington and the remainder at the Shoreham. Headquarters were opened at the Arlington on the second floor. The arrivals included the Hon. Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

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I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Brouchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have cured with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Emulsion which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION.

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PROBATE COURT DOCKET.

Docket of the cases in which settlements are due from executors, administrators and guardians and Curators, at the ensuing February term of the probate court of Pettis county, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on the second Monday in February, A. D., 1892.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1892.

1. Anna Ott, guardian and curator of Frederick Ott, a minor. Annual settlement.
2. Sarah A. Snavely and J. H. Dehmy, administrators, B. H. Snavely, deceased. Final settlement.
3. John R. Clifton, public administrator, James Allie, deceased. Final settlement.
4. Solomon Rayburn, guardian and curator, W. H. Rayburn, a minor. Annual settlement.
5. Ella M. Wyman, deceased. Final settlement.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1892.

6. John Montgomery, Jr., guardian and curator, O'Brien, minors. Annual settlement.
7. James T. Arnold, guardian and curator, J. S. D. and Emma C. Arnold, minors. Annual settlement.
8. M. H. Sibert, executor, Elizabeth Brunkston, deceased. Final settlement.
9. G. W. Glenn, guardian and curator, Lydia M. and George E. Glenn, minors. Annual settlement.
10. John G. Rissler, guardian and curator, Fannie Kissler, minor. Annual settlement.
11. J. T. Payne, guardian and curator, Phoebe C. Payne and George T. Payne, minors. Annual settlement.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1892.

12. James Bryson, guardian and curator, Henry Bryson, a minor. Annual settlement.
13. Edward Bahner, guardian and curator, C. J. and L. Bahner, minor. Annual settlement.
14. A. B. Swope, guardian and curator, N. R. and M. W. Swope, minor. Annual settlement.
15. M. E. Northway, guardian and curator, Martin McGuire, minor. Annual settlement.
16. E. B. Gibson, guardian and curator, M. G. Gibson, a minor. Annual settlement.
17. N. H. Gentry, administrator, R. W. Gentry, deceased. Annual settlement.
18. W. A. McNeas, guardian and curator, M. E. H. McNeas, minor. Annual settlement.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892.

19. Susan C. Bell, guardian and curator, Mary D. Bell, minor. Annual settlement.
20. W. I. Pace, guardian and curator, Federal Walker, insane. Annual settlement.
21. W. F. Logan, guardian and curator, A. A. Alexander, minor. Annual settlement.
22. V. E. Conner, guardian and curator, A. M. G. M. J. C. P. E. and M. B. Hancock, minors. Annual settlement.
23. H. C. Mooby, guardian and curator, B. F. Mooby, minor. Annual settlement.
24. John R. Clifton, guardian and curator, E. E. Light, minor. Annual settlement.
25. G. W. Gregg, executor, Joseph G. Gregg, deceased. Annual settlement.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1892.

26. John R. Clifton, guardian and curator, E. and W. Lee, minors. Annual settlement.
27. J. H. Looney, guardian and curator, Charles and Mattie Culp, minors. Annual settlement.
28. Louis J. Shacklett, guardian and curator, Alvin T. Shacklett, a minor. Annual settlement.
29. Elizabeth J. Scott, guardian and curator, A. S. and C. J. Scott, minors. Annual settlement.
30. M. H. Sibert, guardian and curator, J. A. L. L. and W. Kruse, minors. Annual settlement.
31. Chris Hye, guardian and curator, Fred B. ungarten, a minor. Annual settlement.
32. Lucinda Swick, guardian and curator, William Swick, a minor. Annual settlement.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1892.

33. C. L. McCarty and M. King, executors, Louis Gebhard, deceased. Annual settlement.
34. Margaret D. Sturgis, guardian and curator, T. J. Sturgis, a minor. Annual settlement.
35. Chris Hye, guardian and curator, George and Jennie Poulson, minors. Annual settlement.
36. James F. Hieronymus, administrator, John D. Hieronymus, deceased. Annual settlement.
37. W. H. Whitfield, administrator, Jas. E. Whitfield, deceased. Annual settlement.
38. John Holman, guardian and curator, James H. Holman, a minor. Annual settlement.
39. John McGinley, administrator, Maria T. Eagan, deceased. Annual settlement.

MONDAY, FEB. 15th, 1892.

40. John Cashman, guardian and curator, Elizabeth and Mathew Hough, minors. Annual settlement.
41. Alwina Loewer, administratrix, P. W. Loewer, deceased. Annual settlement.
42. Frank L. Keeney, administrator, C. T. A. William Fowler, deceased. Annual settlement.
43. Catherine Gordon, executrix, Urias Gordon, deceased. Annual settlement.
44. Ada C. Price, executrix, Thomas B. Price, deceased. Annual settlement.

45. August T. Fleichmann, guardian and curator, Clara A. Scheiner a minor. Annual settlement.

46. John R. Clifton public administrator, Henry Wallmeyer, deceased. Annual settlement.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1892.

47. R. C. and R. D. Fisher, executor, Samuel Fisher, deceased. Annual settlement.
48. John R. Clifton, guardian, Margaret Marling, insane. Annual settlement.
49. Isaac C. Anderson, administrator, Joseph E. Anderson, deceased. Annual settlement.
50. James T. Montgomery, guardian and curator, Enoch R. Brown, a minor. Annual settlement.
51. Perdelia Hubbard, administratrix, John B. Hubbard, deceased. Annual settlement.
52. John R. Clifton, guardian, Mary Marling, insane. Annual settlement.
53. J. H. Looney, administrator, Annie Campbell, deceased. Annual settlement.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1892.

54. Daniel McNair, curator, Daniel E. Ada D. Mary E. and Jessie C. McNair, minors. Annual settlement.
55. H. C. Sisset and A. P. Mcree, executors, James P. Leake, deceased. Annual settlement.
56. George L. Yeater, guardian and curator, Ada Gardner, a minor. Annual settlement.
57. Samuel W. Reavis, executor, Daniel Reavis, deceased. Annual settlement.
58. Pat Conner, Jr., administrator, Pat Conner, deceased. Annual settlement.
59. George W. Farley, administrator, Mary Farley, deceased. Annual settlement.
60. Clark Ritchie, executor, Susan G. Fuller, deceased. Annual settlement.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1892.

61. R. D. Shackelford, guardian and curator, Margaret E. Albertson, insane. Annual settlement. J. W. WALKER, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the last will of Anderson D. Jaynes, deceased, will make final settlement of their accounts with said estate, as such executors, at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held in Sedalia, in said county, on Monday the 8th day of February, A. D., 1892.

MARY J. JAYNES,
JOHN E. JAYNES,
Executors. 1-5w5t.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, G. W. Gregg, executor of the estate of Joseph G. Gregg, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executor, at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia in said county, on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1892.

G. W. GREGG,
1-12 w4t Executor Joseph G. Gregg.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county Missouri, made on the 21st day of December 1891, the undersigned, public administrator for said county has taken charge of the estate of William Collins deceased. A persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 20th day of December 1891.

JOHN R. CLIFTON,
Public Administrator.

1-5 w4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Johnnie Klein, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 18th day of January, 1892, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator, within one year after date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 20th day of January, 1892.

1-26 w4t FRED H. SCHENK Executor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, D.borah Crawford, by her certain deed of trust dated the 20th day of December, 1889 and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, Missouri, deed book 67, page 254, conveyed to the undersigned John H. Bothwell all her right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: The southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), and fifteen (15) acres of the south end of the east half (1) of the southeast quarter of section nine (9), in township forty-seven (47) and range twenty-two (22), which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of seven (7) certain promissory notes, made by her, and in said deed fully described, and whereas, by the terms of said deed all of said notes should mature and become due and payable at any time there was default in the payment of any one of said notes; and whereas, one of said notes matured and became due on December 23d, 1891, and was not paid and remains due and unpaid, and the owner and holder of the said notes has elected to declare all of said notes to be matured and now due and payable, and that payment thereof shall be enforced by a sale of the property described in said deed, according to the terms thereof; now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the City of Sedalia, in the County of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

SATURDAY THE 30th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said notes, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

1-19 w4t. JOHN H. BOTHWELL, Trustee.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Emma L. Roe and Henry E. Roe, her husband, by their certain deed of trust dated on the 1st day of April, 1884, and recorded on April 3, 1884, in the recorder's office of Pettis county, state of Missouri, in deed book 32, at page 546 and 547, conveyed to J. H. Looney as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in Pettis county and state of Missouri, to wit: A tract of land, one hundred and nine acres, more or less as follows: The south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two and twenty-eight and one-half acre of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, bounded as follows beginning at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter of northeast quarter thence west eighty rods, thence north to the Georgetown and Boonville state road, thence with the meandering grade of said road to where it intersects the grade of the railroad leading from Farmers City to Lexington thence with the center of said road grade to where it strikes the section line running north and south between sections twenty-two and twenty-three, thence to the beginning all in township forty-six range twenty-one in Pettis county, Missouri, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payments of three promissory notes fully described in said deed of trust and whereas default has been made in the payments of said notes and long since been due, now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes I will proceed to sell all of said real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand at the west door of the court house, in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, on

WEDNESDAY THE 17th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

between the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said notes, interest and cost of executing this trust.

1-26 w4t J. H. LOONEY, Trustee.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county Missouri, made on the day of January, 1892 the undersigned public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of John W. Christian, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 9th day of January, 1892.

JOHN R. CLIFTON,
Public Administrator.

1-12 w4t

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